## Immune Globulin (IG) for Treatment of Hepatitis A

## IG Recommendation for Preexposure Immunoprophylaxis of Hepatitis A Virus for Travelers to Countries with High or Intermediate Hepatitis A Endemicity $^{\alpha}$

Age	Recommended Prophylaxis	Notes
Younger than 12 months	IGIM	$0.02 m L/kg^{\beta}$ protect for up to 3 months. For trips 3 months or longer, $0.06 m L/kg^{\beta}$ should be given at departure and every 5 months if exposure to HAV continues.
12 months – 40 years	Hepatitis A vaccine <sup>‡</sup>	
41 years and older	Hepatitis A vaccine with or without IGIM <sup>‡</sup>	If departure is less than 2 weeks, older adults, persons who are immunocompromised, or have chronic liver disease or another chronic condition can receive IGIM with the initial dose of hepatitis A vaccine to ensure optimal protection.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>All people 12 months of age and older at high risk of hepatitis A disease should be immunized routinely.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>β</sup>IGIM should be administered deep into the muscle mass. Ordinarily, no more than 5mL should be administered in one site in an adult or large child; lesser amounts (max. 3 mL) in one site should be given to small children and infants.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>‡</sup>People who have a contraindication to hepatitis A vaccine should receive IGIM.

## IG Recommendation for Postexposure Immunoprophylaxis of Hepatitis A

Time Since Exposure	Age of Patient	Recommended Prophylaxis
2 weeks or less	Less than 12 months	IGIM 0.02 mL/kg $^{\alpha}$
	12 months – 40 years	Hepatitis A vaccine <sup>β</sup>
	41 years and older	IGIM, 0.02mL/kg <sup>α</sup> Hepatitis A vaccine can be used if IGIM is not available.
	People of any age who are immunocompromised, have chronic liver disease, or contraindication to vaccination.	IGIM, 0.02 mL/kg <sup>α</sup>
More than 2 weeks	Less than 12 months	No prophylaxis
	12 months and older	No prophylaxis, but hepatitis A vaccine may be indicated for ongoing exposure.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>α</sup>IGIM should be administer deep into a large muscle mass. However, no more than 5 mL should be administered in one site in an adult or large child; lesser amounts (max. 3 mL in one site) should be given to small children and infants.

Adapted from the AAP Red Book: 2015 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases





<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>β</sup>Dosage and schedule of Hepatitis A vaccine is available at <a href="https://www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/providers/B71/VHPA.pdf">www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/ip/providers/B71/VHPA.pdf</a>. Only monovalent hepatitis A vaccine (Havrix or Vaqta) should be used for postexposure prophylaxis.